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BOROUGH OF DARWEN.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year ending December 31st, 1934.

JAMES ROBERTSON,

M.B., C.M., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and School Medical Officer.

DARWEN :

PRINTED AT THE "NEWS" OFFICE.

MCMXXXV.



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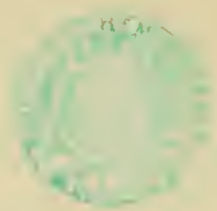
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and School Medical Officer.

DARWEN :

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MCMXXXV.





HEALTH OFFICE.

DARWEN,

May, 1935.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

It affords me pleasure in presenting to you my TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT, which is also the FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT since the incorporation of the Borough.

I take this opportunity of thanking all the Members of my Staff for their willing co-operation and the Members of the Health Committee for their courtesy and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Members of the Health Committee.

1934-35.

COUNCILLOR JOHN THOMAS CLARK, J.P., MAYOR.

Chairman :

* COUNCILLOR DR. T. J. COSTELLO.

Vice-Chairman :

* COUNCILLOR R. S. HALLIWELL, B.A., LL.B.

ALDERMAN F. C. DUCKWORTH.

*COUNCILLOR J. HARWOOD.

„ T. E. HOLGATE, J.P.

„ *MRS. A. HINDLE.

„ *W. KNOWLES, J.P.

„ H. D. HOLLAND.

„ *R. MARSDEN, J.P.

„ W. JEPSON, J.P., C.C.

„ G. PICKUP, J.P., C.C.

„ W. R. JEPSON.

„ *W. WORTH, J.P.

„ E. LEACH, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. BRAITHWAITE.

„ R. LEACH.

„ *J. T. CLARK, J.P.

„ G. W. STOTT.

„ R. ECCLES.

„ *G. E. WEBSTER.

„ *DR. L. C. FORBES.

„ E. WESTWELL.

„ J. GREGORY.

„ E. YATES, JNR., LL.B.

* MEMBER OF HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE.

CHARLES COUTTS BYERS, Town Clerk.

Staff of the Health Department.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH	}	JAMES ROBERTSON, M.B., C.M., D.P.H.
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER		
MEDICAL OFFICER OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL		
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR {	}	C. R. WALSH, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
MEAT INSPECTOR		
SANITARY INSPECTORS..... {		
		...(North Division)—F. LITTLECOTT, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.
		... (South Division)—E. P. MCGLYNN, C.S.I.B.
VETERINARY OFFICER		J. HOLROYD, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.
MATRON, INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL		Miss P. JAY.
HEALTH VISITORS AND	}	... MRS. H. H. SHAWCROSS, CERTIFIED MIDWIFE. ... Miss E. WORTH, CERT. MIDWIFE, A.R.S.I., CERT. H.V. AND S.N.
CHILD PROTECTION VISITORS...		
INSPECTOR OF MIDWIVES		Mrs. H. H. SHAWCROSS.
SCHOOL DENTIST (PART TIME).....		R. B. KEIGHLEY, L.D.S.
SCHOOL NURSE		Miss M. WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (R SAN.INST.)
CLERKS... ..		W. HAWORTH, H. HUTCHINSON, T. W. MARSDEN.

SECTION 1.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

SUMMARY OF NATURAL FEATURES AND VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS, 1934.

Position	Lat. 53° 41' 25" N., Lon. 2° 28' 32" W.
Elevation above sea level	500ft. to over 800ft.
Geographical formation	Boulder Clay and Sand over Coal Measures.
Area (Acres)	5,959
Population—Census, 1931	36,012
Population—Registrar-General's Mid-yearly Estimate, 1934	34,180
Number of inhabited houses—Census, 1931	10,258
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1934	10,457
Number of families or separate occupiers—Census, 1931	10,385
Rateable Value	£186,480
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£708

The inhabitants are chiefly of the artisan and labouring classes. The chief occupations include Cotton Weaving, Paper Making, Paper Staining, Paint Manufacturing, Fire Clay and Iron Workers. About one-third of the people (insured under the National Health Insurance Act) have been unemployed during 1934.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN DARWEN.

	Men	Women	Juveniles	Total
Insured Persons in Borough, 1934	8,688	6,892	940	16,520
Percentage Unemployed—				
1st Quarter	31.9	43.9	22.7	32.8
2nd Quarter	28.8	39.1	28.1	32.0
3rd Quarter	28.3	36.3	30.4	31.6
4th Quarter	29.0	36.6	38.7	34.7
Average Percentage Unemployed for 1934	29.4	38.9	29.9	32.7

Population in Wards.

Wards	Census 1931 (Estimated)	(Estimated) 1934
CENTRAL	5,872	5,573
WEST-CENTRAL	3,231	3,067
NORTH-EAST	8,383	7,958
NORTH-WEST	6,462	6,131
SOUTH-EAST	6,371	6,046
SOUTH-WEST	5,693	5,405
TOTAL	36,012	34,180

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the year 1934.

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Birth Rate.
LIVE BIRTHS—Legitimate	367 ...	173 ...	194 ...	11.02
Illegitimate	10 ...	5 ...	5 ...	
	<u>377 ...</u>	<u>178 ...</u>	<u>199 ..</u>	

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1000 Total Births.
STILL BIRTHS	30 ...	15 ...	15 ...	73

	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate.
DEATHS	462 ...	219 ...	243 ...	13.51

Percentage of total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions, 27.0

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 Total (live and still) Births
From Puerperal Sepsis	2	4.91
From other Puerperal Causes	5	12.28
Total	<u>7</u>	<u>17.19</u>

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All infants per 1,000 live births	17 (Rate 45)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	15 (Rate 40)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	2 (Rate 200)
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0 (Death Rate 0.00)
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0 (Death Rate 0.00)
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	3 (Death Rate 0.08)

Specify any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment.—None.

RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Death-rate from Cancer.	Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under 1 Year to 1000 Births.
					per 1000 Live Births.	per 1000 Total (Live & Still) Births.	
Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	11.49...	14.47...	0.37...	1.87...	9.69...	9.10...	70
1933	10.29...	14.39...	0.40...	1.80...	11.14...	10.38...	69
1934	11.02...	13.51...	0.40...	2.13...	18.56...	17.19...	45

Increase or Decrease in 1934 on :—

Mean of 5 years, 1929-1933	-0.47...	-0.96...	+0.03...	+0.26...	+8.87...	+8.09...	-25
Previous year	+0.73...	-0.88...	-	+0.33...	+7.42...	+6.81...	-24

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Provisional figures. The rates have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1934. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.

	Birth-Rate per 1000 Total Popula- tion.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									Rate per 1,000 Births.	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Para- Typhoid Fever	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under Two Years)	Total Deaths under One Year.
England and Wales.....	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63
132 Smaller Towns (Esti- mated Resident Popula- tions 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53
London	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67
DARWEN	11.02	0.87	13.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.52	0.08	45

Marriages.

The number of Marriages solemnized in Darwen during the year ending December 31st, 1934, was as follows—

Church of England	134
Nonconformist Places of Worship	127

Total 261

This means that 522 people were united in the bonds of wedlock, and is at the rate of 15.27 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 12.44 per 1,000 in the previous year.

Year.	Births.		Deaths.		Marriages.	
	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.
1925	546	14.05	549	14.13	548	14.1
1926	540	13.89	433	11.14	506	13.0
1927	462	11.95	580	15.01	550	14.2
1928	460	12.05	492	12.89	538	14.1
1929	489	12.94	555	14.68	518	13.7
1930	438	11.83	474	12.81	462	12.4
1931	413	11.33	568	15.59	466	12.7
1932	398	11.18	530	14.89	494	13.8
1933	359	10.29	502	14.39	434	12.4
1934	377	11.02	462	13.51	522	15.2
Average 10 Years ...	448	12.05	514	13.90	503	13.5

Births.

The Birth Rate for the year was 11.02 per 1,000 total population.

	1933		1934	
	Number of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Births	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
Males	171	.....	178	.....
Females	188	.....	199	.....
Total ...	359	10.29	377	11.02

TABLE showing the Estimated Populations, Number of Births, and the Birth Rates for the Darwen Sanitary District for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Estimated Population at the Middle of Each Year.	Total Births.	Birth-Rate
1925	38,850	546	14.05
1926	38,860	540	13.89
1927	38,630	462	11.95
1928	38,150	460	12.05
1929	37,780	489	12.94
1930	37,000	438	11.83
1931	36,420	413	11.33
1932	35,580	398	11.18
1933	34,870	359	10.29
1934	34,180	377	11.02

Average Birth Rate for the last 10 years, 12.05.

BIRTHS IN WARDS, 1934.

	Central.		West-Central.		North-East.		North-West.		South-East.		South-West.		Total.		Rate per 1,000 estimated Population
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January.....	4	1	2	2	4	4	1	0	6	3	1	2	18	12	10.53
February	3	1	0	2	3	2	7	1	3	4	3	1	19	11	10.53
March.....	1	3	4	1	4	5	2	1	2	1	0	1	13	12	8.77
April	5	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	5	4	4	2	21	14	12.28
May	2	4	1	3	5	2	2	1	3	4	2	3	15	17	11.23
June	2	0	1	0	5	4	3	4	2	3	2	2	15	13	9.83
July	4	2	2	1	1	5	4	2	5	2	3	2	19	14	11.58
August	1	6	0	1	3	7	2	6	6	3	1	0	13	23	12.63
September.....	1	2	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	3	2	2	5	12	5.96
October	2	2	0	0	3	7	1	0	2	5	0	3	8	17	8.77
November ...	2	0	0	2	3	5	0	9	3	4	0	3	8	23	10.88
December	4	5	1	2	4	7	4	7	5	6	6	4	24	31	19.30
	31	29	13	17	40	53	28	33	42	42	24	25	178	199	11.02
TOTAL ...	60		30		93		61		84		49		377		
Population	5,573		3,067		7,958		6,131		6,046		5,405		34,180		
Birth-rate	10.76		9.78		11.69		9.94		13.89		9.06		11.02		

BIRTH RATES IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

Year.	C.	W.C.	N.E.	N.W.	S.E.	S.W.	Borough.
1925	14.84	12.33	17.91	10.90	14.40	11.71	14.05
1926	12.62	16.63	15.14	15.50	13.96	10.41	13.89
1927	9.68	15.58	14.34	9.08	11.41	12.78	11.95
1928	13.02	13.73	13.84	9.64	11.55	10.77	12.05
1929	12.17	12.68	15.34	11.80	15.41	7.19	12.94
1930	12.10	12.35	11.14	10.69	14.97	10.08	11.83
1931	8.92	11.01	13.09	8.87	13.19	12.15	11.33
1932	10.34	8.77	11.58	9.71	14.93	10.30	11.18
1933	11.44	11.50	8.62	7.83	13.61	9.97	10.29
1934	10.76	9.78	11.69	9.94	13.89	9.06	11.02
Averages for 10 Years.	11.58	12.43	13.26	10.39	13.73	10.44	12.05

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, ETC., DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Number of Births.	Rate % of Total Births.	No. of Deaths under 1 Year.	Death-rate per 1,000 Births.
1925	15	2.74	2	133
1926	17	3.14	2	117
1927	9	1.94	0	Nil
1928	18	3.91	1	55
1929	12	2.45	2	166
1930	18	4.10	3	166
1931	10	2.42	1	100
1932	17	4.27	0	Nil
1933	16	4.45	2	125
1934	10	2.91	2	200
Average	14	3.23	1	106

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

	Number	Percentage of Births.
JANUARY	1	3.33
FEBRUARY	1	3.33
MARCH	0	0.00
APRIL	0	0.00
MAY	0	0.00
JUNE	1	3.57
JULY	0	0.00
AUGUST	1	2.56
SEPTEMBER	0	0.00
OCTOBER	0	0.00
NOVEMBER	1	3.22
DECEMBER	5	9.09
	10	2.65

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS.

Table showing the number of Births Notified during 1934.

	Male.		Female.		Total.		Stillborn.
JANUARY	26	.....	15	.....	41	.....	2
FEBRUARY	17	.....	9	.....	26	.....	0
MARCH	19	.....	19	.....	38	.....	4
APRIL	20	.....	14	.....	34	.....	1
MAY	14	.....	16	.....	30	.....	1
JUNE	15	.....	11	.....	26	.....	2
JULY	16	.....	23	.....	39	.....	4
AUGUST	8	.....	17	.....	25	.....	0
SEPTEMBER	10	.....	16	.....	26	.....	2
OCTOBER	10	.....	20	.....	30	.....	1
NOVEMBER	8	.....	26	.....	34	.....	1
DECEMBER	18	.....	16	.....	34	.....	3
	181	.....	202	.....	383	.....	21

Births Notified by Midwives	373
Births Notified by Medical Men	1
Births Notified by Midwives and Medical Men	9
Total	383

Table showing Births Notified, Visits, Etc.

Year.	Births Notified.				Births not Notified.		Births Visited.		Births Revisited
	Males.	Females	Total.	Still-born.	No.	Prose-cutions.	No.	% of Total	
1925	274	272	546	16	9	0	489	89.5	2769
1926	273	269	542	35	4	0	532	98.1	2954
1927	239	227	466	23	3	0	466	98.2	2666
1928	245	222	467	12	0	0	463	99.1	3262
1929	262	235	497	21	2	0	473	95.1	3769
1930	229	198	427	17	2	0	426	99.7	3612
1931	192	219	411	13	2	0	410	99.7	3878
1932	217	200	417	24	4	0	379	90.8	3873
1933	163	187	350	25	2	0	333	95.1	3766
1934	181	202	383	21	3	0	360	93.9	2609

Deaths.

The Death Rate for the year was 13.51 per 1,000 total population.

	1933		1934	
	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
Males	210	...	219	...
Females	292	...	243	...
Total ...	502	14.39	462	13.51

DEATHS OF DARWEN RESIDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS.

The number of Deaths in Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, was	56
„ „ „ Royal Infirmery, Blackburn	40
„ „ „ other Institutions and Places	29
Total	125

Deaths of Non-Residents occurring in the Borough during the year 8

INQUESTS.

There were 36 Inquests held during the year, compared with 44 during 1933. The following were the verdicts :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Accidental Death	12	8	20	18	17	26	18	21	23	15
Natural Causes	7	10	10	3	12	12	7	16	18	14
Suicide	7	6	10	11	5	3	10	5	3	7
	26	24	40	32	34	41	35	42	44	36

Death Rates per 1,000 of the Population in the various Wards of the Borough.

WARDS	Central	West-Central	North-East	North-West	South-East	South-West	Borough
Population	5573	3067	7958	6131	6046	5405	34180
1934							
January.. . . .	8.61	11.74	9.04	19.57	23.82	2.22	12.64
February	12.92	3.91	16.59	13.70	3.97	22.20	12.99
March	10.76	11.74	15.08	15.66	15.88	8.88	13.35
April.....	8.61	7.82	12.06	13.70	9.92	6.66	10.18
May	8.61	7.82	7.54	11.74	3.97	6.66	7.72
June	4.30	3.91	9.04	5.87	7.93	19.98	8.77
July	0.00	3.91	12.06	21.53	5.95	6.66	12.64
August	6.46	3.91	10.55	21.53	11.91	4.44	10.53
September ...	8.61	7.82	4.52	1.95	11.91	8.88	7.02
October.....	2.15	15.65	13.57	11.74	5.95	13.32	10.18
November ..	12.92	3.91	6.03	9.78	13.90	6.66	9.12
December... .	8.61	3.91	4.52	11.74	7.93	2.22	6.67
Transfers	51.68	58.69	39.21	46.97	41.69	33.31	43.88
Rate for year...	12.02	12.06	13.32	17.12	13.7	11.84	13.51

Death Rates in the various Wards for the past Ten Years.

Year	C.	W.C.	N.E.	N.W.	S.E.	S.W.	Borough.
1925	14.84	16.64	13.60	14.06	11.35	15.95	14.13
1926	12.15	8.60	11.27	12.04	10.61	10.90	11.14
1927	16.19	22.51	15.23	12.26	12.73	14.89	15.01
1928	13.34	11.10	13.39	14.17	12.29	11.93	12.89
1929	15.42	15.34	16.71	12.68	15.86	11.55	14.68
1930	14.25	12.35	10.91	14.15	13.13	12.47	12.81
1931	16.16	11.93	13.56	16.22	16.29	18.57	15.59
1932	14.48	15.03	13.76	15.03	15.88	15.63	14.89
1933	15.48	12.78	13.05	16.31	12.65	15.96	14.39
1934	12.02	12.06	13.32	17.12	13.73	11.84	13.51
Average...	14.43	13.83	13.48	14.40	13.45	13.96	13.90

CAUSES OF DEATH IN DARWEN, M.B., 1934.

Causes of Death (Civilians only).		Males.	Females.
All Causes		219	243
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid		—	—
2. Measles		—	—
3. Scarlet Fever		—	—
4. Whooping Cough		—	—
5. Diphtheria		—	—
6. Influenza		1	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica		—	—
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever		1	—
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System		8	6
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases		2	—
11. Syphilis		—	1
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis		—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease		32	41
14. Diabetes		3	3
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.		8	20
16. Heart Disease		58	62
17. Aneurysm		—	1
18. Other Circulatory Diseases		24	22
19. Bronchitis		4	5
20. Pneumonia (all forms)		6	7
21. Other Respiratory Diseases		—	1
22. Peptic Ulcer		5	2
23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)		—	1
24. Appendicitis		1	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver		1	1
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.		—	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases		6	4
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis		11	8
29. Puerperal Sepsis		—	2
30. Other Puerperal Causes		—	5

Causes of Death (Civilians only).		Males.	Females.
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	7	4
32.	Senility	11	18
33.	Suicide	5	2
34.	Other violence	6	5
35.	Other defined diseases	16	18
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above)—			
	Smallpox	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—			
	Total	11	6
	Legitimate	9	6
	Illegitimate	2	—
Live Births—			
	Total	178	199
	Legitimate	173	194
	Illegitimate	5	5
Stillbirths—			
	Total	15	15
	Legitimate	14	14
	Illegitimate	1	1
Population (mid 1934)		34,180.	
The Death Rate for the year was 13.51 per 1,000.			

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.

1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
1.6	2.08	2.34	2.90	2.14	1.03	0.76	2.07	1.00	1.14	0.69	0.76	1.10	0.51	1.51	0.86	0.27	0.44	1.42
1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
0.54	0.32	0.42	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.64	0.07	0.20	0.66	0.15	0.12	0.05	0.15	0.27	0.19	0.11	0.11	0.08

There have been no causes of sickness or invalidity worthy of special note during the period under review. No conditions of employment or environment appear to have had a prejudicial effect on health.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Year	Premature Birth	Convulsions	Bronchitis & Pneumonia	Diarrhoeal Diseases	Whooping Cough	Measles	Inanition	Congenital Defects	Other Causes	Total	Rate per 1000 Births
1925	13	2	12	..	1	7	2	9	19	65	119
1926	6	2	6	2	2	..	3	6	14	41	75
1927	8	2	7	1	..	..	4	4	6	32	69
1928	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	5	8	31	67
1929	11	3	11	..	..	..	4	3	10	42	85
1930	6	..	5	1	..	2	..	5	12	31	70
1931	10	1	5	..	1	..	1	4	12	34	82
1932	4	1	2	..	2	..	1	4	5	19	47
1933	10	..	4	1	..	..	2	3	5	25	69
1934	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	17	45

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN MONTHS.

	Under 1 Month	Under 2 M'ths.	Under 3 M'ths.	Under 4 M'ths.	Under 5 M'ths.	Under 6 M'ths.	Under 7 M'ths.	Under 8 M'ths.	Under 9 M'ths.	Under 10 M'ths.	Under 11 M'ths.	Under 12 M'ths.	Total
Deaths	10	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	17
Percentage of Total.	58.9	...	5.8	...	5.8	...	11.7	5.8	5.8	...	...	5.8	...

TABLE SHOWING INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

Year.	C.	W.C.	N.E.	N.W.	S.E.	S.W.	Boro.'
1925	106	162	74	79	151	208	119
1926	125	34	80	66	83	46	75
1927	114	111	46	48	26	102	69
1928	37	106	81	45	102	301	67
1929	173	93	66	62	48	139	85
1930	68	24	52	126	51	101	70
1931	113	83	81	103	70	57	82
1932	83	...	41	16	85	17	47
1933	76	83	85	102	35	54	69
Average for 9 yrs.	99	77	67	71	72	113	75
1934	33	...	21	81	95	...	45

SECTION II.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

LABORATORY WORK.

The Corporation have an arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, for the examination of Pathological and Bacteriological specimens, the Corporation paying the necessary fees.

The number of Bacteriological Examinations is as follows—Throat Swabs 110, Blood 3.

In addition the Tuberculosis Officer's Department (Dr. MacPhee) have examined 62 specimens of Sputum, with a positive result in 8 cases and a negative result in 54.

Table showing the number of Pathological Specimens which have been sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Victoria University, Manchester.

YEAR.	Diphtheria.				Typhoid Fever.				Tuberculosis Sputum.			Cerebro-Spinal Fever.					
												Spinal fluid.			Swabs.		
	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Doubt- ful.	Total	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Doubt- ful.	Total	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Total	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Total	Posi- tive.	Nega- tive.	Total
1930.	48	418	2	468	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...
1931.....	36	220	3	259	1	4	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1932.....	7	73	3	83	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
1933.....	15	81	...	96	...	4	1	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
1934.....	20	85	5	110	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Corporation provide and maintain a Motor Ambulance which is used exclusively for removing patients to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Bull Hill.

ACCIDENT AND SICK CASES.

Messrs. E. Ainsworth, Ltd., Church Bank Street, Darwen, provide a Motor Ambulance when necessary for the removal of such cases as per arrangement with the Darwen Corporation. This service is open day and night.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Arrangements in the district for—(a) General Nursing. There is a District Nursing Association in the town employing seven nurses. Districts are allotted to these nurses. They attend the sick and carry out the physicians' instructions. (b) For Infectious Diseases the Council make an annual grant to the said District Nursing Association of £10 10s. 0d. and pay 1/- per nursing visit for attendance upon cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Pneumonia (in children up to 5 years old), Infantile Diarrhoea, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Anterior Poliomyelitis. The Darwen Tramways Committee supply the District Nursing Association with free passes for the Trams and Buses.

Mr. G. L. Kay, Honorary financial secretary to the District Nursing Association, has kindly supplied me with the following particulars :—

	Gross Income.	Net Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1933 (including Convalescent Fd.)	2298 13 6	2125 11 0
1934 „ „	2340 5 4	2038 10 6

An Orthopædic Clinic for treatment of cases has been established in connection with this Association.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

NAME OF CLINIC OR CENTRE	ADDRESS	DAYS AND TIMES.	BY WHOM PROVIDED
Maternity and Child Welfare	43, Bolton Road	Each day for consultation from 9—10 a.m. and 4-30—5-30 p.m. On Saturday—Morning only. Special Clinics :— Tuesday 2-30 to 5 p.m. Thursday do. Wednesday do.	Darwen Corporation
do.	Greenfield		do.
School Clinic	“ Holker House,” Railway Road	Inspection :— Tuesday 4—5 p.m. Saturday 10 am. Minor Ailments :— Every Afternoon. Ophthalmic :—Thursday. Dental :—Monday, Tues- day, Wednesday and Friday 9-30—12 noon	do.
Orthopædic Clinic	43, Bolton Road	Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.	As per Lancs. C.C. Scheme
Tuberculosis Dispensary	20, Railway Road	Monday, 10 a.m.	Lancs. County Council
V.D. Clinic	Blackburn Royal Infirmary	Males :— Tuesday 5 p.m. Friday 7-30 p.m. Females :— Monday 5-30 p.m. Thursday 6 p.m.	As per Lancs. C C. Scheme

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary is an Institution standing at the Southern end of the neighbouring Borough of Blackburn. Darwen cases are admitted.

The Secretary supplied the following information of patients from Darwen treated in this Institution—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
In-Patients	427	483	418	492	488	698	705	769	673	746
Out-Patients	832	1166	1083	729	1188	1325	1401	1505	1501	2470

Based upon the ordinary expenditure for the year, the Cost of Treatment of these Patients for the year 1934 was £4,509 10s. 8d.

For Smallpox.—The Corporation have an agreement with the Blackburn Corporation whereby three beds are reserved for the use of Darwen patients in Finnington Hospital, Blackburn.

For other Infectious Diseases.—At Bull Hill Corporation Hospital, Darwen, 36 beds. The cases usually admitted are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Erysipelas and Pneumonia. The accommodation will be increased when the new building is opened. (See paragraph below relating to same.)

During the year 232 cases of Scarlet Fever, 7 Diphtheria, 1 case of Erysipelas, 1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1 case of Septicæmia, and 1 Observation case (Diphtheria), were admitted to our Bull Hill Hospital.

The Medical Officer of Health is the physician in charge of the hospital. Consultants are called in when required.

A new building has been erected and is now being furnished in which there are eight single cubicles and one double cubicle. This will enable us to deal with cases of mixed infection, cases of difficult diagnosis and suspect cases. The hospital laundry has also been enlarged and is now being equipped with electrical machinery.

Tubercular cases from Darwen are admitted to various Sanatoria through the Lancashire County Tuberculosis Committee.

The Council make the following grants annually to voluntary hospitals : £10 10s. 0d. Royal Infirmary, Manchester ; £5 5s. 0d. St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester ; £30 5s. 0d. Royal Infirmary, Blackburn ; £5 5s. 0d. Royal Eye Hospital, Manchester.

General Medical and Surgical Cases are admitted to Blackburn Royal Infirmary, an Institution maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

Venereal Diseases are treated at Blackburn Royal Infirmary under the Lancashire County Council's Scheme.

The Chronic Sick and Mental Cases are admitted to Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn (P.A.), and Lancashire County Council Asylums.

Cases of Mental Deficiency are admitted to "Calderstones," Whalley, under the control of the Lancashire County Council.

Ear, Nose and Throat cases and also Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia are treated at Blackburn Royal Infirmary.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of Maternity cases into the Springfield Maternity Home, Blackburn. Dr. Aitken, of Blackburn, is the consultant in cases of difficult confinement, Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia, and where he considers it to be necessary, has the patient removed to his own ward in the Blackburn Royal Infirmary, where he personally attends. The Health Committee make a grant of £25 per annum for the admission of these cases.

The number of cases so removed during the year was Puerperal six, and Midwifery eight.

The Public Assistance Committee deal with cases of unmarried mothers, illegitimate children, and children temporarily or permanently deprived of a home with their own parents. The cases are admitted to Queen's Park Hospital.

There is no hospital accommodation in Darwen for the treatment of Maternity cases, or for Children's Ailments. The Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, is the Public Assistance Infirmary for Darwen, etc., and admits Maternity and other cases from Darwen as required. They have at this hospital a Maternity Section and an Open-air Section for Cripple Children, and carry out Orthopædic work. Children are also sent for treatment to Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT RELIEF.

This service is under the Administrative Control of the County Council (Public Assistance Committee).

MIDWIVES.

None employed directly by the Local Authority.

Twenty-three Midwives were on the Register including one untrained. Two of these practised solely in their Nursing Homes and two combine Nursing Home and District Practise, the remaining 19 practised as District Midwives and Monthly Nurses.

Routine Visits are paid to the Midwives, when Ante-Natal records, case books and bag of appliances are examined and a general survey of the surroundings noted.

The number of Midwives practising is sufficient for the Borough.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS (FOR CHILDREN UP TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE).

At Bolton Road Centre a Morning Clinic is held, pre School Children are treated for the usual minor ailments.

Number of individual children seen	190
Number of attendances	1500

HEALTH VISITORS.

There are two whole time Health Visitors.

CHILDREN ACT, 1908, AND CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The two Health Visitors are appointed Inspectors to carry out the duties under the above Acts. There were no cases on our register during 1934.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The Lancashire County Council's Orthopædic Scheme was adopted by the Darwen Local Authority, and with the consent of the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health became operative, April, 1932.

The Scheme is as follows—

- I. The Clinic is held at the Maternity Centre on Wednesdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- II. The Orthopædic Nurse attends each Wednesday.
- III. The Orthopædic Surgeon attends once monthly, examines and advises treatment in all cases.
- IV. Cases when advised by the Surgeon are sent to Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, or Biddulph Grange Hospital.

By this method there is complete control and supervision of all cases. The Clinic being the centre of all action.

PROCEDURE.

Any child in Darwen discovered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Staff, School Medical Staff or Attendance Officer, to be suffering from any crippling condition, is reported to the School Medical Officer. The parents are invited to bring the child to the Child Welfare Clinic or the School Clinic for examination and consultation. Should the case be a suitable one and the parents agree, an appointment is made for the child to attend the Orthopædic Clinic.

The following is a table of the work done at the Orthopædic Clinic for the year ended 31st December, 1934—

Number of individual children dealt with	321
„ Attendances made	456
„ Splints supplied	9
.. Children given remedial exercises	134
„ Manipulation of club feet and strapping	35
„ Plasters supplied	16

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

On the 2nd day of August, 1928 (the powers under the Nursing Homes (Registration) Act, 1927, were handed over to the Darwen Corporation by the Lancashire County Council.

Three Private Maternity Nursing Homes and one Nursing Home are registered by the Council.

These Homes are kept under inspection by us and have been found satisfactory.

Under Rule 25, Section E, of the Central Midwives Board, routine visits are paid to these Homes when record books are examined and a general survey is made.

Special visits are paid after receiving notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Pyrexia or Puerperal Fever, to see that Rule 6, Section E, is carried out.

REPORT OF INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES AND PRACTISING MIDWIVES DURING 1934.

Routine Visits to Nursing Homes	10
Special Visits to Nursing Homes	6
Routine Visits to Midwives	30
Special Visits to Midwives	8
Interviewing Midwives at Office	12

MIDWIVES ACT, 1918.

In 43 instances where doctors were called in, the Council paid fees amounting to a total of £57 16s. 0d.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PYREXIA.

Under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, the Council have arranged with Dr. R. Y. Aitken, of Blackburn, to act as consultant. Any bacteriological examination that may be required will be carried out in the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester. Cases requiring hospital treatment are admitted to Bull Hill Hospital or Blackburn Royal Infirmary in accordance with consultant's instructions. Should any case remain at home the District Nursing Association under the arrangement with the Council would send a nurse to carry out the medical attendant's instructions.

Year	Puerperal Fever Notific.	Total Births	Deaths		Still Births	Infantile Mortality Rate
			Puerperal Sepsis	Other Accidents or Diseases of Pregnancy		
1927	6	462	1	1	23	69
1928	4	460	3	3	12	67
1929	4	489	2	2	28	85
1930	3	438	1	2	24	70
1931	1	413	0	3	17	82
1932	3	398	4	2	32	47
1933	3	359	3	1	26	69
1934	4	377	2	5	30	45

Dr. Aitken (Consultant) was called on 16 occasions in cases of Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, or difficult confinement. Fees amounting to £50 8s. 0d. were paid.

NOTICES RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING 1934.

Notification of Deaths	1
„ „ Liability to be a source of Infection ...	3
„ „ Stillbirths	7
„ „ Artificial Feeding	3
„ „ Laying out dead body	1
	—
	15
	—

MEDICAL HELP RECORDS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING 1934.

PREGNANCY.		LYING-IN.	
Albumen in Urine	2	Rise of Temperature	6
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	6	Post Partum Hæmorrhage	3
Contracted Pelvis	1	Mastitis	1
Varicose Veins	2	Sore Throat	1
Bartholin Cyst	1		—
Persistent Vomiting	1		11
	—		—
	13		
	—		
LABOUR.		THE CHILD.	
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	Foetal Distress	2
Ruptured Perineum	34	Eye Discharge	8
Delayed Labour	16	Feebleness of Infant	2
Obstructed 2nd Stage of Labour	1	Nævus on Ear	1
Premature Labour	1	Spina Bifida	1
Uterine Inertia	2	Watery Blisters	1
Malpresentation	8		—
Adherent Placenta	2		15
Phlebites	1		—
Placenta Prævia	1		
	—		
	68		
	—		
		Total 107	

RETURN OF VACCINATION FOR DARWEN, 1934.

MONTHS.	Success ful Vaccina- tion.	Died Unvac- cinated.	Insus- ceptible.	Ex- empted.	Post- poned.	Re- moved out of Town and Traced.	Re- moved and Cannot Trace	Unac- counted for.	Success- fully vaccinated each quarter.
January ..	12	3	0	15	0	0	0	0	
February ...	12	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	
March	6	0	0	18	0	1	0	0	30
April	9	2	0	24	0	0	0	0	
May	7	0	0	24	1	0	0	0	
June	12	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	28
July	7	0	0	25	1	0	0	0	
August	8	1	0	27	0	0	0	1	
September..	7	1	0	8	0	0	0	1	22
October	2	0	0	18	0	0	0	6	
November..	2	1	0	18	1	0	0	10	
December...	1	1	0	13	0	0	0	16	5
	85	10	1	225	3	1	0	34	85

RETURN OF VACCINATION FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS.

Year	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Rate per cent Vaccinated
1925	546	156	28.57
1926	540	158	29.25
1927	462	144	31.16
1928	460	124	26.95
1929	489	128	26.18
1930	438	96	21.91
1931	413	101	24.45
1932	398	82	20.60
1933	359	80	22.28
1934	377	85	22.54

LECTURES, 1934.

Evening Health Lectures, etc., were given by the Medical Officer of Health at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and also at the Social Service Centre. Lectures were also delivered by the Senior Sanitary Inspector and other persons during the year.

MATERNITY CENTRE PROGRAMME.

Jan. 4—Lecture IV.—First-Aid. Subject : Nervous System. Lecturer : Dr. Robertson.

18—Lecture. Subject : Millinery. Lecturer : Miss Hardman.

Feb. 1—Lecture V. Subject : Hygiene of Pregnancy ; Breast Feeding. Lecturer : Dr. Robertson.

15—Utility Evening.

Mar. 8—Lecture. Subject : Recreation and Health. Lecturer : Miss Tipper.

22—Lecture. Subject : Nursing. Lecturer : By a Member of St. John Ambulance Division.

Sep. 20—Opening Night.

Oct. 4—Lecture I. Subject : The Pregnant Woman. Lecturer : Dr. Robertson.

18—Lecture-Demonstration. Subject : Hints Useful and Novel. Lecturer : Mrs. Grime.

Nov. 1—Lecture II. Subject : Her Care and Hygiene. Lecturer : Dr. Robertson.

13th—Cookery Demonstration. Lecturer : Miss Bleakley.

29—Lecture III. Subject : Her Diet. Lecturer : Dr. Robertson.

Dec. 6—Lecture-Demonstration. Subject : Renovations. Lecturer : Mrs. Pickup.

SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRE.

A Class for First-aid was formed for unemployed men at the suggestion of the St. John Ambulance Association. Ten men joined the class. At the examination seven men passed and received first-aid certificates, one passed for voucher, and one passed for label.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

		Operative from
Local Acts	Darwen Corporation Act .	1887.
	Darwen Corporation Act .	1899.
	Darwen Corporation Act .	1926.
Local Orders	Darwen Order	1912.
General Acts	Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Certain Sections)	27th October, 1890.
	The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Certain Sections)	27th October, 1900
	Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Certain Sections)	15th January, 1912.
	Public Health Act, 1925 ..	1st April, 1926.
	Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926 and 1931	8th July, 1931.
	Baths and Washhouses Act, 1846-1899	27th November, 1929.
	Children and Young Per- sons Act, 1932	
	Public Health (Cleansing of Shell Fish) Act, 1932.	16th June, 1932.
	Destructive Imported Ani- mals Act, 1932	17th March, 1932.
	Agricultural Marketing Act, 1933	18th July, 1933.
	Local Government Act, 1933	1st June, 1934.
	Housing (Financial Provi- sions) Act, 1933	18th May, 1933.
	Protection of Animals (Cruelty to Dogs) Act, 1933	18th May, 1933.
	Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	
	Children and Young Per- sons Act, 1933	
	Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933	18th July, 1933.
	Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933	1st January, 1934.
	Shops Act, 1934	30th December, 1934.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE—continued.

Bye-laws relating to Public Health	Nuisances—Snow, filth, dust, ashes, rubbish, keeping of animals	3rd March, 1881.
	Slaughterhouses	3rd March, 1881.
	Common Lodging Houses.	3rd March, 1881.
	Prevention of waste, mis- use or contamination of water	5th June, 1891.
	Public Slaughterhouses ...	9th April, 1896.
	New Streets and Build- ings	28th July, 1927.
	Houses Let in Lodgings..	21st August, 1929.

All the powers granted under the various Acts and Orders are put into operation when necessary. We have no difficulty in getting the public to comply with our requests.

SECTION III.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Two Health Visitors have been appointed and we have established two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Two sessions are held weekly at the Bolton Road Centre, and one at the Greenfield Centre. Advice is given daily by the Health Visitors at Bolton Road Centre to any mothers between the hours of 9 to 10 a.m., and 5 to 5-30 p.m. The Medical Officer of Health attends one session each week for ante-natal work. Children up to five years are weighed and record cards are kept.

The following are particulars of the work of the Health Visitors—

First Visits	360
Second and Subsequent Visits	2609
Visits to Children over 1 year and under 5 years	2905
Visits to Expectant Mothers	237
Visits to Stillbirths	20
Visits to Babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum—First	2
Visits to Babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum—Second and Subsequent Visits	8
Visits to Babies suffering from Measles and other infectious diseases ...	196
Other Special Visits	168
	<hr/>
	6505

The following particulars were obtained on first visits—

Feeding—

Breast	267
Bottle	62
Breast and Bottle	29
Breast and Spoon	2
	<hr/>
	360

Types of Bottle Used—

Bottles without Tubes (including medicine bottles, etc.)	89
Bottles with Glass Tubes	1
Bottles with Rubber Tubes	1
	<hr/>
	91

Foods—

Cow's Milk (Grade A)	10
Cow's Milk (Undiluted)	3
Cow's Milk (Certified)	2
Cow's Milk (Pasteurized) (Diluted)	2
Cow's Milk (Sterilised)	1
Cow's Milk and Water	46
Cow's Milk and Barley Water	4
Cow's Milk and Lime Water	2
Cow's Milk (Citrated)	1
Nestle's Milk	9
Dried Milk	10
Patent Foods	3
	<hr/>
	93
	<hr/>

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Bolton Road, Greenfield.

Number of children who have been weighed during the year	693	...	106
Total Number of Weighings	7130	...	1584
Babies specially examined by the Medical Officer	293	...	29
Babies referred to Family Doctor for Treatment	6	...	1
Babies recommended for Institution Treatment	28	...	0
Average Attendance of Expectant Mothers per Session ...	2	...	1
Average Attendance of Mothers per Session	74	...	36
Average Attendance of Children per Session	80	...	34

The following is a summary of cases which were examined by the Medical Officer of Health at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and found to be suffering from some type of defect requiring special treatment.

REFERRED TO LOCAL ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

No.	Condition.	Result.
3	Intoe Walking	Still under treatment.
3	Genu Varum	Still under treatment.
3	Genu Valgum	Still under treatment.
2	Delayed Walking	1 Still under treatment. 1 Died.
1	Right Foot Everted	Still under treatment.
1	Fore Finger (Abnormal Joint) ...	Still under treatment.

REFERRED TO SCHOOL CLINIC.

No.	Condition.	Result.
2	Convergent Squint	1 Wearing Glasses. 1 Failed to attend.

REFERRED TO BLACKBURN ROYAL INFIRMARY.

No.	Condition.	Result.
1	Dermatitis	Cured.
1	Skin Eruption	Cured.
2	Seborrhœa	Cured.
2	Circumcision	1 had operation.
3	Nævi	1 Cured. 1 under treatment. 1 had no treatment.
1	Tonsils and Adenoids	Had operation.
1	Snuffles	Still under treatment.
1	Abscess in Groin	Cured.
1	Colic (X-ray)	Cured.

REFERRED TO FAMILY DOCTOR.

No.	Condition.	Result.
2	Catarrh	Cured.
1	Enlarged Glands	Cured.
2	Eye Discharge	Cured.
1	Diarrhœa	Cured.
1	Bronchitis	Cured.

PARTICULAS OF OTHER INDIVIDUAL CASES SPECIALLY EXAMINED BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Defects.	No.	Defects.	No.
Blepharitis	1	Erythema	2
Conjunctivitis	4	Intertrigo	4
Eye Discharge	12	Eczema	2
Strabismus	8	Urticaria	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	Dry Skin	3
Contusion of Eye	1	Tinea	3
Hordoleum	1	Phimosis	13
Nystagmus	1	Balanitis	1
Otorrhœa	4	Inflamed Prepuce	1
Wax in Ear	1	Oxyuris Vermicularis	1
Bronchitis	2	Distended Abdomen	1
Catarrhal Colds	2	Abscess of Groin	1
Enlarged Glands	6	Boil on Hip	1
Tonsillitis	1	Burns	4
Teething	5	Anal Fissure	1
Feeding	15	Injury to Finger	1
Vomiting	1	Webbed Toes	1
Gingivitis	1	Delayed and Defective Walking.	8
Colic	1	Sprains	3

Defects.	No.	Defects.	No.
Diarrhoea	3	Epilepsy	1
Abnormal Stools	7	Anæmia	6
Constipation	5	Mentally Defective ...	2
Loss of Weight	12	Abnormal Finger Joint	1
Malnutrition	1	T.B. Glands	1
Umbilical Hernia	15	Oidium Albicans	4
Umbilical Discharge	5	Tonsils and Adenoids	1
Rickets (Early)	17	Snuffles	1
Nævi	3	Feebleness	3
Simple Rashes	19	Excessive Weight	2
Dermatitis	6	Puffiness under Eyes	1
Impetigo	3	Torticollis	2
Pityriasis	2	Re-examinations	30
Seborrhœa	11		

During the year 118 expectant mothers have been advised, as required, at the Centres or at their homes.

The Local Authority has instituted a scheme for the supply of milk for necessitous infants and expectant and nursing mothers. During 1934 free grants in necessitous cases were made as follows—

Fresh Cow's Milk value £100 5s. 9d., Dried Milk £8 3s. 6d., a total of £108 9s. 3d.

The applicants for this grant fill up a form; inquiries are made regarding the social conditions and income of applicants and a graded scale is worked to before any grant of free milk is made.

We have a Voluntary Care Committee, consisting of about 40 ladies resident in the town who interest themselves in the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Three of this number are members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee. In this connection there is a Mothers' Club which meets one evening every fortnight at the Maternity Centre. A course of lectures and practical demonstrations is given. There is also a Savings Scheme in connection with the Mothers' Club.

We must express our thanks to the Mayoress (Mrs. Clark), for her interest in the Welfare Centres. She gave the usual Christmas Tea and Entertainment which was enjoyed by 150 mothers with their babies.

On June 14th the Mothers' Outing to Blackpool took place and the Mayoress gave a donation towards expenses. This, with a grant made from the Auxiliary Committee Funds allowed each mother to have one shilling each for tea.

The visits of the Mayoress to the Centres are much appreciated by mothers, committee and nurses.

All children have record cards and when each child attains the age of five years the card is transferred to the School Medical Department.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

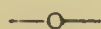
All Maternal Deaths and cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are specially investigated by the Medical Officer of Health.

Special reports on Maternal Deaths, after investigations, are forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

During the year 1934 there were seven Maternal Deaths as follows—

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Cæsarean Section. | 5. Chronic Bright's Disease. |
| 2. Rupture of Uterus. | 6. Post-Partum Eclampsia. |
| 3. Puerperal Septicæmia. | 7. Post-Partum Hæmorrhage. |
| 4. Puerperal Septicæmia. | |

SECTION IV.



Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied on the constant system from the following reservoirs—

Reservoir.	Altitude (above O.D.)	Capacity in Gallons.	Gathering Ground.
Sunnyhurst Hey (open)	920 ft.	96,000,000	662 acres (moorland) situated about two miles from Centre of Town.
Earnsdale (open)	705 ft.	100,000,000	
Bull Hill (covered)	880 ft.	450,000	Supplied from Bolton.

Sunnyhurst, Earnsdale and Bull Hill Reservoirs have a combined capacity of 196,450,000 gallons.

The amount of water consumed for the year 1934 was 278,952,000 gallons, 28,960,000 gallons being for trade purposes. The remainder for domestic use at the rate of 20 gallons per head per day.

THE SAND FILTERS

at Sunnyhurst have an aggregate area of 1,970 square yards. The depth of water resting on the filtering area is usually about three feet. The rate of filtration is 2/3rds gallons per square foot per hour when both are working together.

THE EARNSDALE FILTERS

have an aggregate area of 1,947 square yards, and the rate of filtration when both are working is 5/9ths of a gallon per square foot per hour. The surface of the sand layer in the filter beds is scraped periodically and clean sand substituted each spring. Occasionally the whole of the filtering media is taken out and cleaned.

RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR.

On the Watersheds was 49.19 inches.

In Bold Venture Park was 52.01 inches.

The approximate number of dwelling houses supplied direct is 10,510. There is no supply by stand pipe and there is no possibility of contamination in the vicinity of dwelling houses.

Owing to the abnormally dry year the water in the storage reservoirs was seriously diminished and the Water Engineer found it necessary to issue weekly notices warning the public to use as little water as possible and to obviate wastage.

The public responded splendidly to the appeal and there was a marked diminution in the amount of water used.

Unfortunately as soon as the restrictions were removed many people resorted to the unnecessary practice of swilling yards and front pavements with town's water. This practice should cease.

It was found necessary to augment the ordinary sources of supply with water from the Shorey Bank Bore Hole. This well is 520 feet deep. The water is lifted by a pump and forced through a 12 inch concrete lined iron pipe a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Sunnyhurst Hey Reservoir where it flows in at the intake end.

Normally the water is collected from the moorland and is very soft, having about 4 degrees of hardness. Owing to the presence of peaty acids it is necessary to treat the water with sodium carbonate before it is passed through the sand filters and broken limestone is also placed in the bed of the brook which feeds the Reservoir.

The inflow of hard water from the Bore Hole rendered the sodium carbonate treatment unnecessary for the time being. It will, however, be necessary to resume this treatment as soon as the pump is stopped at the Bore Hole in Shorey Bank as the following Analyses will show.

(1) Sample taken from outlet pipe as it discharged into Sunnyhurst Hey Storage Reservoir—

Total Solids in Solution	89.6
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 15 mins.	0.010
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 3 hours	0.019
Ammonia	0.028
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.001
Nitrogen as Nitrates	Nil.
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil.
Combined Chlorine	3.2
*Temporary Hardness (Alkalinity)	24.0
*Total Hardness (Total calcium and magnesium salt by titration)	43.2

* Expressed as parts of calcium carbonate per 100,000 parts of water.

(2) Sample taken from Sunnyhurst Hey Service Reservoir—

This water has an alkalinity equivalent to 5.6 parts of calcium carbonate per 100,000 parts of water. The total calcium and magnesium salts, determined by titration, amount to 9.6 parts per 100,000 expressed as calcium carbonate.

(3) Sample taken from Sunnyhurst Hey Service Reservoir—

This water has an alkalinity equivalent to 7.9 parts of calcium carbonate per 100,000 parts of water.

Several farms and remote country houses, *i.e.*, about 50, have private supplies. A sharp watch has been maintained and five samples were submitted for analysis. One supply was found to be definitely unfit for human consumption and four gave satisfactory results.

Several houses with common service pipes were found to be insufficiently supplied, owing to corrosion. Three inch and four inch water mains have been extended where necessary and separate service pipes laid therefrom to the houses.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Bacteriological method is the one in use for the treatment of sewage, and is efficient.

There are a few scattered houses situated in outlying parts of the town to which our drainage system has not yet been extended. These houses are still on the pail system and necessitate the collection and removal of the excreta by the Local Authority.

The Water, Smoke and Chemical Grenade tests are applied to drains. Sewers are frequently examined and flushed.

The drainage system is of the combined type.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river is regularly sampled for pollution. Inspections are also made by the Sanitary Inspectors and the bed of the river kept as free as possible from debris.

There is a slight innocuous discolouration from paper mills, etc.

CLOSETS AND ASHPITS.

The following constitutes the accommodation in this respect at the end of the year in question—

Pails	162
Water Closets	8966
Waste Water Closets	2378
Cesspools	1
Total	<hr/> 11507 <hr/>

Conversions and Installations during 1934—

New Water Closets fixed	35
Premises with one New Closet fixed	33
Premises with more than one New Closet fixed	1
Waste Water Closets converted to Water Closets...	22
Baths installed during the year	54
Urinals installed during the year	1

Comparative Conversions—	During year.	During
No. of Privy Closets—	1934.	Five years
To Fresh W.C.'s	—	1929-1933.
To Waste W.C.'s	—	—
To Pails, etc.	—	—
No. of Pail Closets—		
To Fresh W.C.'s	—	29
To Waste W.C.'s	—	—
No. of Waste W.C.'s to Fresh W.C.'s	22	89
No of Houses at which Movable Ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	—	—

There are 5 Dry Ashpits and 11,246 portable refuse receptacles. The ashes tubs are gradually being replaced with galvanized bins having tight fitting lids. These are more sanitary and easier to deal with, the bins being smaller in capacity are inducing householders to burn more refuse. The arrangement is expediting collection of refuse.

The Corporation under the provisions of a Local Act contribute half cost of conversions of pails to fresh water closets. In new property only fresh water closets are allowed to be fixed.

Most of the Pail Closets still left are outside the sewered areas of the Borough and cannot be dealt with at present. They are emptied mostly during the night.

We have no privy middens in the town area.

Mr. C. R. Walsh, Senior Sanitary Inspector, submits the following summary of work done in the Cleansing and Health Department---

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The Scavenging and collection of House Refuse is efficiently carried out by the Sanitary Authority.

The house refuse from the most distant parts of the town is collected and deposited at the Destructor by motor, the rest of the ashes removal is done by team labour, involving the employment of six horses, carts and drivers and 14 men loaders. The house refuse is incinerated in the Meldrum's Destructor which is situated in the Electricity Works Yard. The residual clinker which averages 52.42 per cent. was deposited on the tips.

The weight of ashes collected and the clinker removed was based on the result of test weighings ascertained during 1930.

In 1928	250	Ashes-tubs were replaced with Galvanised Bins.				
In 1929	1,000	"	"	"	"	"
In 1930	1,050	"	"	"	"	"
In 1931	1,350	"	"	"	"	"
In 1932	1,400	"	"	"	"	"
In 1933	1,680	"	"	"	"	"
In 1934	1,500	"	"	"	"	"

SUBSTITUTION OF GALVANISED ASHES BINS FOR ASHES TUBS.

This work is proceeding apace and it is hoped that the conversion will be completed throughout the town by the end of this financial year. In some parts of the town many houses have common yards and a few tubs have been used in common by the occupiers of these houses. Owners are now being requested to provide a separate bin for each house. This is being done in the interests of sanitation and to expedite the collection of ashes. The aim is at least a weekly collection of household refuse.

DANCEROUS MISSILES IN ASHES TUBS AND BINS.

It often happens that empty tins such as "Eze" tins are deposited amongst the ashes with the stoppers tightly screwed on. There is a danger of such tins being thrown on the fire where they explode and are therefore a source of danger to the workmen.

Screw stoppers or corks should not be replaced on empty containers, bottles, tins, etc. Live cartridges and even bombs wrapped in paper have been known to be deposited amongst the ashes.

Such missiles constitute a real danger to the workmen at the Destructor and it is hoped the public will take heed to these matters.

A few householders have been using the ashes bins as incinerators and have burnt paper, etc., therein, causing much damage to the bins. If householders will bundle the waste newspapers and other paper and place same in a convenient position near the bin the ashes men will remove same.

The burning of household refuse should be done in the town's incinerator at the Destructor Works or in the kitchen firegrate.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

When all premises are provided with dustbins it will then be opportune for the Corporation to seriously consider the advisability of providing at least one more motor vehicle of an approved type for the collection of refuse from those houses, etc., most distantly situated from the Destructor.

REFUSE FROM PREMISES SITUATED ON MAIN ROADS.

At present refuse is collected daily from certain premises on the main roads. An old-fashioned cart is used for this purpose. It is advisable that consideration be given to the necessity of providing a suitable horse-drawn covered vehicle of the low loading type provided with rubber tyres. The ordinary carts might be provided with rubber tyres when the present iron hooped wood wheels are worn out.

STREET SWEEPING.

There are now eight street orderly trucks on the roads with one man in charge of each.

Seven of the trucks are provided with two bins and one truck has one bin only.

Each man is responsible for the sweeping and cleanliness of certain portions of the main roadways and side streets.

Since this system was introduced there has been a very great improvement in the cleanliness of the highways.

It is intended to increase the number of orderly trucks for sweeping purposes.

All tins are sorted from the refuse, pressed and sold, the total amount received for the 12 months ending March 31st, 1935, was £23 5s. 8d. For some time this kind of refuse has been difficult to dispose of.

The following is a summary of work done from January 1st to December 31st, 1934—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	
House Refuse to Destructor (estimated)	8158	18	2	
Market Garbage to Destructor (estimated) ...	153	12	3	
	<hr/> 8312	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	
Clinker Removed by Motor from Destructor 4277	2	0	974	Loads.
Sweepings to Various Tips			2052	„
Sweepings Deposited by Handcarts at Destructor			2138	„
Gully Wreck to Various Tips			1177	„
Street Gullies Emptied			40450	„
Length of Streets Swept by Hand			2766½	Miles.
Excreta to Sewage Works			334	Loads.
Excreta Pails Emptied			6802	
Ashes Tubs Emptied			44085	
Ashpits Emptied			184	
Dust Bins Added during the Year			83	
Dust Bins Exchanged for Ashes Tubs			1500	
Number of Portable Refuse Receptacles			11246	

The 15 Public Urinals situated in various parts of the Borough are cleaned every day. Those situated in the Public Parks are attended to by the gardeners.

STREET LITTER.

Wire baskets and metal boxes have been fixed along the roadways in the town, and whilst a great amount of waste material and paper is deposited in them, there is still much litter indiscriminately thrown by careless people upon the footpaths and roadways, particularly during the evenings and week-ends.

Some time since a circular letter respecting litter on streets was issued to the Headmasters and Headmistresses of the Schools in the town, soliciting the help of the scholars in an endeavour to keep the streets clean by placing in the bins waste paper, etc., they may have in their possession.

GENERAL INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH.

Number of premises and houses visited	5133
Number of houses visited (Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925) ...	99
Number of inspections of Schools	137
Number of inspections of Factories and Workshops	596
Number of inspections of Lodging House	110

Number of inspections of Bakehouses	195
Number of inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds	92
Number of inspections of Refuse Tips	185
Complaints received and investigated	145
Number of re-inspections made	6011
Number of samples purchased (Sale of Food and Drugs Act)	15
Visits paid to houses (Re cases of Infectious Diseases)	400
Number of houses disinfected	433
Loads of bedding steam disinfected	166
Number of smoke observations taken	16
Number of drains, etc., tested	100
Total number of nuisances discovered	3165
Letters written respecting nuisances	310
Informal notices served	3142
Statutory notices served	76
Number of nuisances abated including outstanding nuisances from previous year	2768

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED.

Defective drains	172
Choked sewers	11
Defective Gas Pipes	2
Defective soilpipes and water closets	120
Defective downspouts, easing troughs, roofs and external walls	865
Dilapidated house doors	29
Defective plastering of walls	150
Dirty houses and premises	142
Verminous houses	30
Dirty and dilapidated closet	20
Accumulations of refuse	190
Nuisances from animals	1
Insufficient water supplies	3
Defective wash boilers	23
Defective or uneven slop gullies	164
Defective kitchen sinks	106
Defective firegrates and flues	32
Defective handrails on stairs	18
Broken slop-pipes	128
Choked waste water closets	66
Defective tippers or waste water closets	35
Choked water closets	58
Insanitary yards defective flagging	32
Defective internal floors	114
Insufficient ventilation	444
Dangerous buildings	97
Burst water pipes	3
Waste water closets converted to water closets	22
Other miscellaneous nuisances	38

During the year 212 forms of agreement were signed by owners of property for Corporation workmen to open and repair choked and defective water and waste water closets and do other drainage work. All repairs, etc., were supervised by your officials. Many nuisances were abated by owners and occupiers immediately after the service of informal notices. In 76 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices.

BLACK SMOKE NUISANCES.

Prior to the depression in the cotton trade there were 62 cotton mills in the Borough. A number of these have been permanently closed and the machinery scrapped. Several other mills have been closed for long periods, whilst others have provided partial employment for the operatives. During the year about 30 cotton mills were running. There is therefore a very great diminution in the coal consumption.

Sixteen observations only were taken, each of one hour's duration, the average emission of black smoke per hour being 2.63 minutes. Many visits however, were paid to the mill boiler-houses, when advice was given to the firemen regarding effective methods of stoking with a view to reducing the amount of black smoke emitted.

SCHOOLS.

The condition of the Schools on the whole is good. The town's water supply is connected to all the Schools and is adequate.

It was not found necessary to close any school on account of outbreaks of infectious disease.

The Schools are inspected by the Sanitary Inspectors three times per annum during the holiday periods. At these periods the floors and furniture are washed and the walls are swept; all lavatories are specially attended to and limewashed. Any structural defects found are speedily remedied.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

During 1934 no legal action was necessary. Local Byelaws were granted to the Corporation in 1929 and these are adequate.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

There is no need for regulations as we have no such rooms in Darwen.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS.

There are very few caravans and these are in remote parts of the district. Strict supervision is maintained.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Three firms carry on offensive trades within the Borough, *i.e.*, Tripe Boiling and Gut Scraping. The conduct of the trade is carried out satisfactorily in each case.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1928.

We have no works to which these Acts are applicable in this district and bed manufacturers and upholsterers here do not use this material.

INSPECTIONS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Cinemas, Clubs and other public buildings were regularly visited and the sanitary conveniences, etc., examined. Many repairs were effected during the summer.

MODEL LODGING HOUSE.

During the year there has been an increase of 0.44 per month in the number of lodgers when compared with 1933. This is the only common lodging house in the town, a distinct advantage from a public health standpoint. This house was frequently visited, often in the evening after the lodgers had retired to rest, when the cubicles occupied were checked and the books examined. To curtail expenditure the two top rooms containing 65 cubicles remained temporarily closed during the year. Owing to the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Acts there were fewer vagrants on the road than formerly and a number of aged, infirm and sick lodgers entered Queen's Park Institution, Blackburn.

The following Table shows the daily average number of occupants for each month during the last 10 years—

	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.
Jan.	108.64	90.96	88.58	78.80	88.19	80.74	60.48	60.12	56.16	55.51
Feb.	111.39	88.32	88.67	85.62	87.67	74.89	61.21	58.48	56.10	55.89
March ...	110.93	95.74	87.19	87.77	89.32	74.67	66.64	58.58	54.06	56.25
April	119.83	95.53	84.20	84.00	92.30	80.33	65.23	58.43	54.13	53.83
May	118.94	98.29	81.08	77.90	82.83	76.87	61.38	57.64	52.25	54.06
June	109.13	94.20	84.00	86.20	79.10	74.00	61.36	60.73	51.00	53.46
July	98.41	97.48	80.42	88.32	77.54	71.77	63.38	59.80	49.12	52.19
August ...	104.35	86.69	82.00	78.51	70.09	67.03	59.09	55.67	50.64	52.16
Sept.	99.63	86.46	76.40	78.06	78.03	65.53	56.63	55.00	50.93	53.83
October ...	96.00	89.22	77.00	77.51	80.19	61.35	57.48	56.61	54.32	53.25
Nov.	96.50	92.36	80.43	83.06	78.16	58.23	55.66	58.70	53.26	52.20
Dec.	94.32	90.93	75.00	88.48	79.41	59.09	58.16	59.58	58.35	53.03
Average ...	105.67	91.34	82.08	82.85	81.93	70.37	60.55	58.27	53.36	53.80

The daily average number of female lodgers for 1934 was 8.78 as against 9.11 during 1933.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

I.—INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises.			Number of Prosecutions.		
	Inspections.		Written Notices.		
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	282	...	7	...	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)...	415	...	3	...	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	88	...	1	...	—
Total	785	...	11	..	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

	Found.	Remedied.		Referred to H.M. Inspector.	No of Prosecutions.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—					
Want of cleanliness	6	...	6	...	—
Want of ventilation	1	...	1	...	—
Overcrowding	—	...	—	...	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	...	1	...	—
Other nuisances	38	...	38	...	—
Sanitary Accommodation—					
Insufficient	1	...	1	...	—
Unsuitable or defective	7	...	7	...	—
Not separate for sexes	1	...	1	...	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts—					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)	—	...	—	...	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Orders, 1921) ...	—	...	—	...	—
Total	55	...	55	...	—

III.—HOME WORK.

IV.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Textile Factories	35
Non-Textile Factories	184
Workshops	252
Workplaces	21
Total Workshops on Register	492

V.—OTHER MATTERS.

	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	1
Other	—
Underground Bakerhouses (s. 101) in use at the end of the year ...	3

The Workshops and Workplaces are on the whole in a fairly good condition.

OPEN SPACES.

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following particulars :—

Public Parks—

Whitehall	16.25	acres.
Bold Venture	18.5	,,
Sunnyhurst	49.5	,,
	84.25	,,

Corporation Recreation Grounds—

Blacksnape	35.25	acres.
Olive Lane	1.57	,,
Everton Street	0.853	,,
Rosehill	13.513	,,
Cross Street	0.65	,,
	51.836	,,

Allotments—

Rented	7.0	acres.
Held for other purposes but used as allotments...	5.0	,,
Let by private owners	12.0	,,
	24.0	,,

In addition to the above there are the Moors which are traversed by public footpaths in all directions.

Open spaces are of great importance.

The children use the Recreation Grounds and whilst there are free from the dangers of the roadways.

NOTABLE SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

Since 1927, 8,230 Galvanized Dust Bins with tight fitting lids have been substituted for heavy ashes tubs. Ultimately the whole of the tubs will be replaced.

The amount of refuse collected from dwelling houses has been steadily diminishing. This has been effected by circularising the people asking them to "Burn more refuse," etc., and by providing galvanised dust bins with good fitting lids in place of the heavy absorbent wood tubs. The cubic capacity of the bins is much less and the people are responding splendidly.

This is enabling us to get very near a weekly collection of refuse.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

The whole of the bed of the River Darwen still needs pitching and arching over in the vicinity of dwelling houses and shops. This would prevent much rubbish being deposited in the river and obviate the emanations of steam and foul odours.

SECTION V.

—o—

Housing.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1934.

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))	38
(i) By the Local Authority	0
(ii) By other Local Authorities	0
(iii) By other bodies and persons	38
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—	
(i) By the Local Authority	0
(ii) By other bodies or persons	0

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4115
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	6011
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	99
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	250
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	98

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	74
---	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By Owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices— | |
| (a) By Owners | 0 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | 0 |

C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 0 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 0 |

D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 0 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 0 |

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AS TO HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The majority of the houses in the town are built in street formation, for the most part at right angles from the main roadways. The greater number are designed to accommodate people of the working classes. The streets are fairly wide. Houses for the most part are commodious, lofty, well-lighted, and provided with fireplaces. The majority of the floors of the living rooms are flagged. Yorkshire stone has been used for the fronts in most of the houses, and bricks for the rear and internal walls. The oldest houses are stone built and are found on or near the old Roman highway or in folds.

It has not been the general custom to carry out subsoil drainage before building, with the result that dampness is common because of the subsoil being waterlogged. From the nature of the subsoil and the contour of the district, subsoil drainage of building sites should be insisted upon.

Approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district : 62.

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY OF HOUSES.

Owing to the strained economic conditions prevailing in the town, the demand for low-rented houses continues. Aged couples and newly-married persons find it difficult to obtain suitable habitations, and are forced to live with other people as lodgers.

Owing to the continued depression in the cotton trade I do not anticipate any increase in the population for some time ; at present it is diminishing.

There are many suitable building sites available for new houses.

OVERCROWDING.

Owing to the lack of small and low-rented houses there is undoubtedly a degree of overcrowding in some of the pre-war built houses. The term overcrowding is used here to mean, not overcrowding in terms of people to cubic space within the house, but the congregating together in one house of more than two families.

The cause of this overcrowding is accounted for to a great extent in most cases by (i.) inability to pay the present rentals, (ii.) there being no houses available at cheaper rentals.

No special action was taken during the year to deal with this matter.

FITNESS OF HOUSES.

No special difficulties have been experienced in action taken under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts.

Special measures in relation to particular types of insanitary property or in regard to arrangements for the gradual carrying out of programmes of repair, are met by informal action made under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Housing Acts, 1925 and 1930.

Many farm houses and a few dwelling-houses situated in the remote parts of the town draw their water from wells, *i.e.*, about 50.

There are no private houses which have no water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation within their own curtilage.

There are 236 dwelling-houses with common yards provided with 124 water closets, and in the more distant parts of the town pail closets are provided. The accommodation is at present regarded as being adequate.

UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Several individual houses have been made fit, and others are now receiving attention.

There are no unhealthy areas.

BYELAWS RELATING TO HOUSES, ETC.

The present Byelaws have proved to be adequate.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

No difficulties have been experienced in housing administration.

A scheme for the acquirement of land and the building of 63 houses under the 1930 Housing Act is now maturing. When these houses are ready, further demolitions of insanitary property will be proceeded with.

RENT BOOKS. HOUSING ACT, 1925, SECTION 5.

The attention of landlords and agents has been drawn to the provisions of the above Section which makes it incumbent upon such persons to have inscribed in the Rent Book the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health. In several instances this has not been complied with, and offenders have been cautioned.

SECTION VI.



Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK SUPPLY.

The milk supplied in Darwen is of good quality.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidated) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, are all being complied with according to the various provisions. The Sanitary Inspectors carry out the duties and make inspections. The books and certificates required by the Acts and Orders are kept up-to-date.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, two Dealer's Licences to sell "Grade A" Milk, and twenty-eight to sell "Pasteurized" Milk have been granted.

There has been no refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk. In several cases structural alterations to premises were carried out before registration.

According to the provisions of Section 6 of The Milk and Dairies (Consolidated) Act, 1915, Retailers of Milk must have the name and address of the vendor marked on the vehicle or receptacle. It has been necessary to warn several persons for contravening this order.

Vehicles, churns, etc., are examined and every endeavour is made to encourage scrupulous cleanliness in the handling of milk.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There were 74 cowkeepers on the register in 1934, and 200 Retail Purveyors of Milk other than Cowkeepers. This includes 150 dealers registered for the sale of bottled sterilized milk, etc. 92 inspections were made during the year. Approximately there are 896 cows in the Borough. There are many purveyors of milk whose farms are situated without the Borough. The water supplies of the farms and dairies have been carefully watched and attention paid to the cleaning of shippens, dairies, utensils, etc.

It was found necessary to call the attention of certain farmers to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Part 5, Section 20, regarding the keeping of poultry in cowsheds. Floors and stalls were found soiled with excreta voided by poultry. The birds are often housed in the vicinity of the farm buildings and roam about the farm yards, etc. The farmers were advised to remove the cotes to suitable places some distance away from the dairies and cowsheds.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops are periodically inspected and there is a continued improvement in their condition.

No. of Farms.

- 1 Dairy separated from dwelling-house and access provided thereto from the yard.
- 1 Constant supply of water laid on to dairy.
- 1 Repairs executed to brickwork of well in field and pipes laid therefrom to house, dairy, etc.
- 2 Repairs executed to shippin pavements.
- 4 Additional windows made to open, fixed in extreme walls of shippin.
- 2 Electric light installed in farm house, shippins, etc.
- 2 New downspouts and eaves gutters fixed to buildings.
- 1 Repairs executed to pavement of yards.

The work that has been carried out during the year is estimated to have cost about £465.

The extensive structural improvements effected in the cowsheds have resulted in a general improvement in the condition of the sheds in regard to cleanliness. The drainage facilities cause the liquid manure to flow away more quickly and the manure is removed from the channels at shorter intervals than hitherto. Consequently the hind quarters and udders of the cows are much cleaner and freer from manure. There are unfortunately a few cowkeepers who are not clean, that is obvious when they are met personally at the farms or seen in their floats in the streets, and is very apparent when the shippin doors are opened. Still there is a gradual improvement all round which we hope will be maintained.

The whole of the structural alterations have been done by the owners and it has not been necessary to serve Statutory Notices.

The cowkeepers and milk sellers have been kept informed of the various regulations and orders in force, and copies of circulars issued by the Board of Agriculture relating to Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax, etc., have been supplied. Where important alterations to shippins were necessary, copies of Circular No. 40 respecting construction of shippins were distributed to the owners and occupiers.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS (TUBERCULOSIS ORDER), 1925.

When necessary the veterinary surgeon is called in to inspect dairy cows.

Regarding tuberculous milk, no samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Forty-one cattle were clinically examined by the Borough Veterinary Inspector, and he reported that in his opinion two animals showed clinical evidence of tuberculosis. These animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, and postmortem examinations confirmed the diagnosis, compensation was paid to the owners. The carcasses were sent to the Destructor and cremated.

MEAT, ETC.

The stalls, shops, stores and vehicles are under the supervision of the Inspector and the provisions of the Regulations are being complied with. The premises are visited regularly and strict supervision is kept.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

A public slaughter house has been provided and this is conducted satisfactorily. There are no private slaughterhouses in the Borough.

All animals were killed at the Public Abattoirs where there is ample lairage and slaughtering accommodation. Strict supervision was maintained throughout the year ; the slaughtering was done as expeditiously and humanely as possible, a Temple-Cox captive bolt humane killer being used for very large beasts and pigs.

Animals passing through the Abattoirs were carefully examined before and after slaughter. The quality of meat has been of a uniformly high standard. Consignments of fresh meat have been received from Birkenhead, Bolton, Blackburn, Wilpshire, etc. Many visits have been paid to the butchers' shops of which there are about 70 in the Borough. A sharp outlook has been maintained to see that the orders of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, and the Sale of Food Order, 1921, were obeyed. It was found necessary to caution a few persons for careless handling and wrapping of meat.

The continued depression in the staple trade of the district has considerably affected the number of animals slaughtered in the Abattoirs. There is however, an increase in the consumption of chilled and frozen beef, mutton and pork.

The following table shews the number of animals slaughtered—

NUMBER OF CATTLE SLAUGHTERED AT THE ABATTOIRS.

	BEASTS.		SHEEP AND LAMBS		CALVES		PIGS		TOTAL	
	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934
January.....	117	146	889	962	4	2	10	15	1020	1123
February	98	106	732	821	1	0	2	13	833	940
March	87	113	737	857	1	6	10	11	835	987
April..... ..	80	125	650	845	2	5	1	20	733	995
May	91	98	875	966	0	6	2	20	968	1090
June	58	75	898	902	1	1	0	11	957	989
July	72	63	895	959	0	13	0	14	967	1049
August	104	98	1314	1165	0	11	2	17	1420	1291
September	97	105	1161	949	3	6	17	56	1278	1116
October ...	142	196	1404	1190	3	32	47	116	1596	1534
November	134	171	1216	994	3	9	14	89	1367	1263
December	102	134	843	808	1	2	62	100	1008	1044
Total	1182	1430	11614	11418	19	93	167	482	12982	13423

During the year it was found necessary to slaughter several animals after the usual hours, either during evenings or week-ends. I was present at the Abattoirs on these occasions. Visits to farms were also necessary prior to removal of animals to the Abattoirs.

The total amount of meat condemned and destroyed during the year was 17,921½ lbs., as follows—

Number Examined.				Cause.	Weight Condemned.	
Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.		Whole Carcases. Lbs.	Parts of Carcases. Lbs.
4	...	—	...	2	Tuberculosis	2190 ... —
119	...	—	...	4	Tuberculosis	— ... 10204
—	...	1	...	—	Dropsy	34 ... —
—	...	1	...	—	Distomatosis	34 ... —
—	...	1	...	—	Suffocation	40 ... —
—	...	3	...	—	Enteritis	130 ... —
—	...	—	4	...	Immaturity	180 ... —
2	...	—	...	—	Nephritis and Gen. Septicæmia.	1020 ... —
1	...	—	...	—	Abscess	— ... 30
1	...	—	...	—	Injuries	— ... 50
2	...	—	...	—	Mastitis	— ... 30
5	...	—	...	—	Indurated Udders	— .. 55
2	...	—	...	—	Pericarditis	— ... 18
2	...	—	...	—	Cirrhosis	— ... 33
2	...	—	...	—	Actinomycosis	— ... 45
1	...	—	...	—	Hypertrophy	— ... 12
1	...	—	...	—	Pleurisy	— ... 12
—	...	1	...	—	Injuries	— ... 20
—	...	—	...	5	Abscesses	— ... 70
—	...	—	...	2	Cirrhosis	— ... 8½
9	...	—	...	—	Unsound (Bone taint)	— ... 796
Fluky and diseased livers and other organs, etc., and bruised meat					— ...	2910
					3628 ...	14293½

In addition—16 tins of Fruit ; 17 Cheeses, 732 lbs. ; 1 tinned Gammon, 12½ lbs.

FOOD INSPECTION.

A sharp outlook was maintained over the various articles of food offered for sale for human consumption and places where food is prepared were kept under observation.

It was not necessary to institute any legal proceedings.

There have been no cases of food poisoning reported during the year.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

Fifteen samples of cows' milk were purchased and submitted for analysis, and were found to be genuine.

Several informal samples of cows' milk were submitted to the sediment test for dirt, the results were satisfactory.

We have not taken any action during the year in respect of Condensed Milk Regulations, 1923 ; Dried Milk Regulations, 1923 ; or the Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912-1917.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

There were no samples submitted during the year.

NUTRITION—DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Every Tuesday and Thursday at the Clinics Short Talks are given to the Mothers on Health matters by the Nurses. Dr. Robertson, M.O.H., and other persons have given evening lectures at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and various Schools, etc., on health and kindred subjects.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 120 Bakehouses and on the whole they are in a satisfactory condition.

TRIPERIES, ETC.

Two tripe dressing firms occupy premises in the Corporation buildings adjacent to the Pig Abattoir in James Street West. The work is carried out efficiently, the greatest possible care is exercised to avoid effluvia nuisances. The waste material is burnt. One gut scraper carries out the preliminary part of his work in separate premises situated at the Public Abattoirs. The casings are sent out of town to be scraped, etc. There was no cause for complaint during the year.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The various millowners, farmers, etc., now exercise constant vigilance and a great many more cats are being kept. During the year poisoned bait was placed in selected and suitable places known to be infested, with satisfactory results. In some infested buildings the drains were found to be faulty, giving rodents access to the buildings. These were remedied as soon as possible.

SECTION VII.



Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY.

There were 336 notified cases, 260 of which were Scarlet Fever, 8 were Pneumonia and 14 were Diphtheria. These cases were scattered throughout the Borough. No definite source of infection was discovered.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEARS 1930-1934.

YEAR		Diphtheria and Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Tuber- culosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles & German Measles.	Pneumonia	Malaria.	Cerebro- Spinal Fever.	Chicken- pox	Polio- mye- litis.	Encephalitis Epidemica.	Total.
1930	...	93	13	102	...	3	11	24	3	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	321
1931	...	52	8	54	1	1	4	22	3	.	36	...	...	...	...	1	182
1932	..	14	8	37	...	3	4	14	2	...	38	...	...	...	...	1	121
1933	...	29	8	230	...	3	4	25	3	...	33	...	...	...	...	1	336
1934	...	8	7	260	...	4	6	24	2	..	14	...	...	35	...	...	360

Under the Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order of 1910, a supply of Anti-toxin is kept at the Health Office and the Police Station, and the total amount supplied free of charge to local practitioners and used in the Infectious Diseases Hospital during 1934 was 3,388,000 units. The Anti-toxin is promptly used.

It should be noted that 44 cases of Diphtheria were admitted to Bull Hill Hospital from districts without the confines of the Borough of Darwen.

There were a few return cases, but upon enquiry the findings were unsatisfactory and unreliable.

It has been general to discharge all uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever from this hospital on the 28th to the 30th day. If the accommodation is suitable, attention adequate, and the people desire the case to remain at home, we allow this, and maintain general supervision.

We have not adopted any new methods for the selection of individual cases for admission to hospital.

Cases of Measles or Whooping Cough, if complicated by Pneumonia, are now admitted to Bull Hill Hospital, if accommodation permits.

Contacts are kept under observation after removal of patients and disinfection of houses. Any suspicious carrier cases are examined in the usual way, bacteriologically and clinically, and dealt with accordingly.

No use has been made of the tests known as the Schick and Dick Tests, in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively, or of the recently developed artificial methods of immunization against these diseases as I do not think it wise at present to push these tests.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917.

Owing to an outbreak of Chicken Pox in the town I deemed it prudent to advise the Council to pass the undermentioned resolution at the meeting held on Thursday, March 8th :—

“ That this Council do hereby Order that the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, shall apply within our said district to the following infectious disease, viz., Chicken-pox, and that such Order shall come into force on the nineteenth day of March, 1934, and shall remain in force for three months from the said nineteenth day of March, 1934.”

Number of Special Reports made under Art. XIX. (15 and 16) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1910?—Nil.

No special inquiries have been undertaken in connection with epidemics from influenza, locally contracted anthrax or rabies.

Arrangements in this district are so completely carried out for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer at the Blackburn Royal Infirmary in their Radiological Department that no special efforts are required to be taken in this direction by the Local Authority.

No special enquiries relating to cancer have been conducted in consultation with the Departmental Committee on Cancer or otherwise.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The number of houses disinfected during the year was 433. The Disinfecting medium used was either Sulphur or Formalin.

282 rooms were disinfected after patients had recovered from infectious diseases, deaths, etc.

318 rooms were disinfected owing to the presence of bugs, fleas, etc.

There is a modern steam disinfector situated at Shorey Bank, near the Electricity Works.

LIST OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED DURING 1934.

Beds	Mattresses	Bolsters	Pillows	Quilts	Blankets	Sheets	Suits of Clothes	Curtains	Cushions	Shawls	Coats	Sundries
169	0	142	273	17	24	4	8	0	1	0	0	0

Total articles Disinfected..... 638.

Arrangements have been made for bathing verminous, etc., persons if occasion arises.

Prior to Rat Week in November, farmers, occupiers of mills, workshops, and food stores were circularised, and advised what action should be taken to rid their premises of rodents. On the whole the results were satisfactory. Action has been taken during the year in many instances where houses have been reported to be infested with cockroaches, fleas, bugs, etc.

INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Many inspections of the Elementary Schools were made, particularly during vacations, viz., Easter, Mid-Summer and Christmas, to survey the buildings and ascertain if the cleaning had been done in accordance with your requirements, as issued prior to each vacation by Mr. Bretherick, Secretary of Education. On the whole the cleaning was efficiently done. Defects in buildings, means of ventilation, drainage, and pavement of yards were referred to the Education Secretary for attention.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Number of cases of Infectious disease notified (other than Tuberculosis), number of deaths from these diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1934—

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.														Total Deaths	Hospital.		
	Total Cases at all Ages.	YEARS.														Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district.	
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over					
Smallpox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	260	...	2	18	20	19	95	70	9	23	3	1	...	...	232	...	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	8	...	...
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	3	3	2	3	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	2	4	2	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other diseases notifiable in district, <i>e.g.</i> :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	35	1	...	1	6	3	21	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles (excluding German Measles) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Any other disease ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals... ..	336	3	2	19	26	22	121	76	12	36	9	7	3	5	250	2	...	

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

When cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are notified the Health Visitors call and see that the treatment as advised by the doctors is carried out. After home or hospital treatment is completed these cases attend at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for observation by the Medical Officer of Health.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Number Notified	Treated.					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
2	1	1	2	0	0	0

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

There has been no action necessary under these regulations.

The County Consultant Tuberculosis Officer and the County Tuberculosis Nurse work in close harmony with the Darwen Health Department. The nurse visits the office frequently and affords us excellent information regarding housing conditions which she meets in her work. We on our part assist in every way with regard to disinfection, etc. This mutual working is much appreciated by all concerned.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925. SECTION 62.

We have had no occasion to take action in respect of Section No. 62.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Eighteen cases of Tuberculosis were sent to various sanatoria and hospitals for surgical cases. Eight of these were discharged before the end of the year and one case died whilst in the Institution.

The Examination of Sputum on Discharge was positive in five cases, negative in two cases, and in one case there was no examination result.

The Consumptive Patients from Darwen were sent to the following Institutions :—

4	patients to	Heath Charnock.
3	„	Burnley.
2	„	Halifax.
2	„	Elswick.
2	„	Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn.
1	patient to	Royal Infirmary, Blackburn.
1	„	High Calery.
1	„	Wolstenholme.
1	„	Withnell.
1	„	Rufford.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				DEATHS <small>The number of deaths classified should agree with the total supplied by the Registrar-General.</small>			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years.								
0—1...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5—10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
15—20	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
20—25	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...
25—35	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
35—45	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...
45—55	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
55—65	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
65 and upwards	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
.....
Totals ...	11	9	1	3	8	6	2	...
	20		4		14		2	

Specify the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths—One to four.

Cases are fairly efficiently notified. No action has been taken.

There is no evidence of excessive incidence, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN EACH WARD, AND FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1934.

MONTHS.	CENTRAL.				WEST-CENTRAL				NORTH-EAST.				NORTH-WEST.				SOUTH-EAST.				SOUTH-WEST.				BOROUGH.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.		Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neon.	Chicken-pox.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Pneumonia	Tuberculosis	Erysipelas.	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Meteorology.

The Meteorological Observatory is at Bold Venture Park in Lat. $53^{\circ} 41' 25''$ N., and Lon. $2^{\circ} 28' 32''$ W., and is at an altitude of 728 feet above mean sea level.

Observations are taken twice daily at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

This station is connected with the Meteorological Office, and is called a Normal Climatological Station. A report, giving all details of readings, is sent each month to the Meteorological Office, London.

The total rainfall for the year was 1321.2 millimetres, or 52.01 inches being recorded on 232 days ; the average for the last twenty years being 55.30 inches. The greatest monthly fall was in December, 206.2 millimetres ; and the lowest in July, 63.3 millimetres. The greatest daily fall was 38.5 millimetres, on October 4th.

The total sunshine registered on 262 days during the year was 1121.3 hours, the average for twenty years is 1139.4 hours. July registered the highest monthly total, 217.7 hours ; and December the lowest, 5.2 hours. The highest daily reading was 13.4 hours on June 30th.

The mean minimum temperature in shade was 41.6° , the average for the last twenty years is 40.6° . The lowest monthly mean was in March 33.3° , and the lowest readings for the year 25.0° on January 25th and February 2nd and 27th.

The maximum wind velocities of 46 miles per hour were recorded on June 22nd, direction West-South-West, and December 9th, direction South.

Sixteen observations of snow, 12 observations of hail, 17 observations of thunder, thunderstorm on 6 days, 3 observations of mist, 57 observations of ground frost, 6 observations of snow lying, 35 observations of fog, 64 observations of dew, 11 observations of lightning, 31 dry air, and 2 Lunar Haloes, sleet 3, Lunar Corona 2, rainbow 1, light air 1, wet air 1.

MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS FOR 1933 AND 1934.

MONTH.	Barometer Corrected		Thermometers.																Hu- midity.		Sunshine (hours).		Rain (m.m.)		Wind Velocity.		Wind Direction, 1934.										C'm
			Maxi- mum.		Mini- mum.		Mean.		Earth.								Water.																				
									1 Foot.		4 Feet.		10 Feet.																								
1933 ins.	1934 ins.	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	1933	1934	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.						
January	30.104	29.998	39.8	43.2	31.9	34.1	35.8	38.6	37.1	37.9	41.6	41.0	45.6	45.4	40.1	39.9	85	83	35.7	41.9	99.7	114.0	12	16	1	2	1	1	29	6	17	5	0				
February	29.938	30.396	42.8	43.0	32.9	34.0	37.8	38.5	37.0	38.8	39.9	40.5	43.8	43.9	39.5	40.4	83	84	65.1	43.1	151.0	13.6	13	13	4	4	3	0	4	3	33	5	0				
March	29.829	29.630	50.7	44.1	36.6	33.3	43.6	38.7	40.6	39.2	40.3	40.5	42.9	43.5	41.4	39.9	73	81	115.3	60.5	90.8	87.1	13	12	1	2	9	2	11	9	23	5	0				
April	30.030	29.710	53.0	50.6	39.2	36.7	46.1	43.6	47.4	44.5	43.9	42.5	43.4	44.3	45.5	43.9	77	75	91.4	101.1	59.5	89.1	11	12	0	11	10	4	9	7	11	8	0				
May	29.902	30.011	60.0	58.0	41.0	42.0	50.5	50.0	54.1	51.6	48.4	47.2	45.4	44.9	49.9	48.9	78	76	117.7	141.2	60.4	126.1	9	10	0	1	3	4	7	10	27	10	0				
June	29.814	29.999	70.2	66.7	50.1	48.3	60.1	57.5	61.0	58.7	54.3	52.1	48.3	47.5	54.3	53.1	78	73	180.4	185.4	87.6	64.2	9	10	1	11	8	7	8	2	16	7	0				
July	29.949	29.943	70.0	75.0	53.0	53.0	61.5	64.0	63.7	64.1	57.2	56.9	51.1	50.5	55.8	55.9	79	71	164.1	217.7	97.3	63.3	12	11	0	0	5	2	13	6	25	11	0				
August	29.982	29.794	68.0	65.0	53.5	49.0	60.7	57.0	63.1	59.8	58.5	57.0	53.5	52.7	55.0	54.1	78	79	154.9	125.8	102.7	151.8	11	11	0	4	0	4	15	8	25	6	0				
September	30.063	29.862	64.5	62.0	49.1	47.0	56.8	54.5	58.5	56.0	57.4	55.0	54.3	53.2	53.8	52.9	78	80	155.6	119.8	27.8	120.4	11	12	0	0	0	8	27	15	10	0	0				
October	29.939	29.825	53.9	52.0	42.9	43.0	48.4	47.5	50.4	50.5	53.0	52.4	53.6	52.7	48.7	48.7	80	83	54.1	47.2	133.9	203.1	12	13	1	0	0	1	12	11	27	10	0				
November	30.102	29.978	45.7	46.0	36.5	38.1	41.1	42.0	42.8	42.6	47.5	46.8	51.1	50.4	43.2	43.2	83	85	34.3	32.4	72.2	82.3	8	8	8	11	2	0	6	11	18	4	0				
December	30.180	29.464	38.7	46.9	33.5	40.8	36.1	43.8	36.5	44.1	42.4	48.3	48.1	48.4	38.2	44.5	81	89	25.6	5.2	23.3	206.2	10	13	0	1	3	5	37	5	9	2	0				
Totals .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1194.2	1121.3	1006.2	1321.2	...	...	16	47	44	38	178	93	241	73	0
Mean	29.986	29.883	54.8	54.3	41.6	41.6	48.2	47.9	49.3	48.9	48.7	48.3	50.0	48.1	47.1	47.1	79	80	99.5	93.4	83.8	110.1	11	12				



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